DATA SHEETS

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE POLICY AREAS

Regional Official Policies Plan
Region of Waterloo
Revised July, 1978

NAME: NORTH WOOLWICH REGIONAL FOREST ("SANDHILLS")

NUMBER: 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Much of the sand-hills are covered with some of the most mature conifer plantations (50 years old) in the Region. These are now conducive to some native plants and birds of the coniferous forest becoming established. Lumbering should be carried on here with a view to maintaining these.

CRITERIA MET

Number: (a)

Plants: Numbers of Pinesap (Monotropa hypopithys) flourish in the rich humus accumulating on the plantation floor. There is only one other regional station of a few plants known for this species. The species is provincially rare.

Birds: Red-breasted Nuthatch (Sitta canadensis), of the coniferous forest, had young here in recent years, at the southern limit of its breeding range in Canada.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: C. A. Campbell

July, 1978.

NAME: NORTH WOOLWICH SWAMP

NUMBER: 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

A large, unbroken tract of back-lot boreal swampy forest. This area is of tremendous hydrological value, being the headwater region for many streams.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Wood Sorrel (Oxalis montana) - few other regional locales; Black Spruce (Picea mariana), White Spruce (Picea glauca), Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea), and rare hybrid ferns (Dryopteris boottii) and others.

Mammals: Snowshoe Hare (Lepus americanus), Porcupine (Erethizon dorsatum); a deer yard; one of two regional places for water shrew (Sorex palustris).

Birds: A breeding-ground for Common Snipe (Capella gallinago and American Woodcock (Philohela minor).

Number (b)

Parts of the swamp are fine examples of boreal communities.

Number (c)

The size of this area makes it a likely habitat for many species wary of human contact.

Number (e)

Stream
Swamp
Meadow, Some Upland Forest

Number (g)

This area is of tremendous hydrological value, being the headwater region for many streams.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for any area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: L.E. Lamb, U. of W.
K.W.F.N.

C.A. Campbell

July, 1978.

NAME: VAGLE RIVER BANK

NUMBER: 3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

A weeping or springy calcareous bank with a very steep slope; a remarkable concentration of rare plants for such a small area is present. A list was compiled by K-W Field Naturalists.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Purple Meadow-rue (Thalictrum dasycarpum) has been seen here, and Variegated Horsetail (Equisetum variegatum) collected recently, along with Great Angelica (Angelica atropurpurea). The rarest plant reported here (Montgomery) Shining Ladies-tresses (Spiranthes lucida) has not been found lately, but may still occur. Yellow Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium calceolus)also of note.

Number (b)

Outstanding diversity of plants within a small area.

Number (d)

Weeping calcareous banks with lime-associated plants have limited representation within the Region.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: C.A. Campbell
L.E. Lamb, U. of W.
K.W.F.N.

July, 1978.

NAME: CROSSHILL WOODS

NUMBER: 4

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a large sinuous but continuous stretch of forest, primarily maple - beech, at times with abundant hemlock. There are also sections of wetland forest - primarily ash, yellow birch, cedar and hemlock. There is also open sandy meadow and some open wet area.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Tall Cinquefoil (Potentilla arguta) - only known stand left in Region.
Hoary Vervain (Verbena stricta) - a few regional stations.
Dew Drop (Dalibarda repens) Spotted Coral root - (Corallorhiza maculata) Cardinal Flower - (Lobelia cardinalis)

Number (c)

The area is large and continuous, certainly valuable as a refuge for shy wildlife species: coyote, etc.

Number (e)

Open water
Open sandy field
Upland forest (quite rolling) - some of the finest Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis) stands left in Region
Varying lowland forest

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and /or unique.

SOURCES: L.E. Lamb, U. of W. K.W.F.N.
C.A. Campbell
Experience '75

July, 1978.

NAME: WELLESLEY CONCESSION FOREST

NUMBER: 5

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

A large tract of uninterrupted back-lot forest, running a full concession in Wellesley Township. The forest is primarily maple-beech with wetter areas of silver maple. Some open water pockets occur throughout the forest. Dramatic rolling hills in the western section give a distinctly attractive aspect to this woodlot.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Yellow Jewelweed (Impatiens pallida), Maidenhair Fern (Adiantum pedatum), Wild Calla Lily (Calla palustris). (None of these 3 unique in Region, however, Narrow-Leaf Spleenwort - (Athyrium pycnocarpon) Daisy-Leaf Grape Fern - (Botrychium matricariaefolium) Wood Horsetail - (Equisetum sylvaticum).

Number (c)

The area is a large, undisturbed forest affording potential habitat for many types of animals, including herptiles and mammals.

Number (e)

The unusual quality of this area is the scenic, rolling topography and the diverse habitats.
Rolling Hills
Open Water bodies with connecting streams
Upland and Lowland Forests
Adjacent fields

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: L.E. Lamb, U. of W.
K.W.F.N.
C.A. Campbell
Experience '75

July, 1978.

NAME: ST. CLEMENTS SPHAGNUM BOG

NUMBER: 6

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

An excellent bog forest with sphagnum and its associated bog species. The area is a closed-in bog; silver maple surrounds the tamarack. Relatively undisturbed until recent draining started.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Pink Moccasin Flower (Cypripedium acaule), White Spruce (Picea glauca) Black Spruce (P. mariana); Dwarf Mistletoe (Arceuthobium pusillum), only regional stand; Pale Laurel (Kalmia polifolia) is rare here and in the Region as are Dwarf Cranberry (Vaccinium oxycoccos) and Labrador Tea (Ledum groenlandicum). Two rare native grasses, (Sphenopholis intermedia) and Hair grass (Agrostis hyemalis), fringe the bog. (Clubspur Orchid (Habenaria clavellata) and Ragged Fringed Orchis (Habenaria lacera) are also present. Pitcher Plant - (Sarracenia purpurea), Three Leaved False Solomon's-Seal (Smilacina trifoliata), Round Leaved Sundew (Droseria rotundifolia) are also found here.

Number (b)

The pink moccasin flowers occur in large numbers, perhaps greater than elsewhere regionally.

Number (g)

Natural water storage area.

Number (h)

The drainage ditch has had a significant impact at this site.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: C.A. Campbell
T. Reznicek
L. Lamb, U. of W.
K.W.F.N.
Experience '75

July, 1978

NAME: BAMBERG SWAMP AND BOG LAKE

NUMBER: 7

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The kettle depression, surrounded by forest and boggy swamp, lies among sand hills. Some dyking and ditching have occurred on the north and east, but a clear stream flows from the south end of the lake.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: An aquatic buttercup, White Water-Crowfoot (Ranunculus circinatus= subrigidus W.B. Drew or longirostris Godr.) unrecorded elsewhere in the Region, occurs in the outlet of the lake, along with the very scarce pondweed, Potamogeton epihydrus. The marshy west lake edge holds the following regionally-rare plants:

Rough Sedge (Carex scabrata)
Intermediate Spike-rush (Eleocharis intermedia)
Three-cleft Bedstraw (Galium trifidum)
Kidney-leaved Violet (Viola renifolia)
Showy Lady-slipper (Cypripedium reginae)

Boggy marsh, west side of Sass Road:
Hairy-fruited Sedge (Carex lasiocarpa)
Hard-stem Bulrush (Scirpus acutus)
Rough-stemmed Quick-grass (Agropyron trachycaulum)
Bog Goldenrod (Solidago uliginosa)

Number (g)

Natural water storage/recharge area

Number (h)

Some dyking and ditching have occurred on the north and east portions.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: C.A. Campbell
T. Reznicek

July, 1978.

NAME: PARADISE LAKE

NUMBER: 8

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Reasonably large privately-owned lake with a cottage development around it. In the southeast corner, there is a dense black spruce bog with many rare orchids.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Black Spruce (Picea mariana)

Ferns -- Interrupted (Osmunda claytoniana), Long Beech (Dryopteris phegopteris)

Yellow Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium calceolus)
Early Coralroot (Corallorhiza trifida)
Showy Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium reginae)
Pink Moccasin Flower (Cypripedium acaule)
Wood Sorrel (Oxalis montana)

Number (e)

Lake, stream, swamp, spruce bog, upland coniferous and deciduous forests and meadow.

Number (g)

Natural water storage/recharge area.

Number (h)

The cottage disturbance here has been detrimental to the general condition and appearance of this lake system. Sections, however, are still intact.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: L.E. Lamb, U. of W. K.W.F.N.
C.A. Campbell
Experience '75

July, 1978.

NAME: HEIDELBERG AREA

NUMBER: 9

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Mature Hemlock-Beech woods, becoming swampy to the south.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Birds: A pair of Red-shouldered Hawks (Buteo lineatus) has nested here intermittently since 1955-56 and as recently as 1974.

Plants: Selkirk's Violet (Viola selkirkii) and Peduncled Sedge (Carex pedunculata) have some of their very few present regional locations here. Water Purslane (Ludwigia palustris), Purple Fringed Orchis (Habenaria paychodes) also occur and are significant.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: C.A. CAMPBELL
L. Lamb U. of W. KWFN

July, 1978

NAME: SUNFISH LAKE

NUMBER: 10

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

A deep bog lake surrounded by wetland forest, primarily cedar/tamarack/hemlock, which forms one of the principal headwater sources of Laurel Creek. There is some cottage development around the lake.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Many orchid species Early Coral-root, (Corallorhiza trifida) Moccasin-flower (Cypripedium acaule) and more common species; Stiff Clubmoss (Lycopodium annotinum). Also Adder's Tongue (Ophioglossum vulgatum) and Striped-coral Root (Corallorhiza striata), Very few Regional stations. Large-Leaved Violet (Viola incognita), Dalibarda or Dewdrop (Dalibarda repens).

Birds: Barred Owl (Strix varia) has nested here for some years, its only known breeding site in the Region (along with adjacent Schaefer's Woods) and one of the few left in southern Ontario.

One to two pairs of Red-shouldered Hawks (Buteo lineatus), nest annually, a high density for this Blue-listed bird (AB). A pair of Sharp-shinned Hawks (Accipiter striatus), very rare here, in 1973. Cooper's Hawk - (Accipiter cooperii) Northern Water-Thrush (Seiurus noveboracensis) Winter Wren (Troglodytes troglodytes).

Amphibians: The declining Pickerel Frog (Rana palustris) occurs.

Insects: Mustard White (butterfly) Pieris napi

Number (b)

Unusual merimictic bog condition attracts aquatic biologists from local universities. (Other unusual plants are Selkirk's Violet (Viola selkirkii), Kidney-leaved Violet (Viola renifolia), and a native legume (Astragalus sp.) north of its usual range.

Number (c)

The area is large.

Number (e)

Lake
Trout Streams
Small Pools
Hemlock Forest
Wet Meadow
Swamp Forest
Hilly Topography
Upland Maple-Beech Forest

Number (g)

Natural water storage/recharge area.

Note: The species names are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: Ian McDonald, M.N.R.
C.A. Campbell
Experience '75
L. Lamb of U. of W.
KWFN

July, 1978

NAME: PHILLIPSBURG SWAMP

NUMBER: 11

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

A mature Silver Maple swamp, with a heavy ground cover of American Yew (Taxus canadensis) in places, and topsoil of peat to a depth of approximately 18-24 in. Below this, a glei (poorly-drained) layer indicating an old lake bottom (K.M. Mayall, pers. comm. to Campbell.) Headwaters of a tributary of Nith River.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Mammals: The only regional occurrence of Red-backed Vole (Clethrionomys gapperi), at its present southern limit in Canada, was for this swamp (K.M. Mayall, 1949).

As recently as 1967 - 1969 (Campbell, Snowshoe Hares (Lepus americanus), deer (Odocoileus virginianus), Porcupine (Erethizon dorsatum) and possibly Bobcat (Lynx rufus) have occurred in the tract.

Plants: Spicebush - (Lindera benzoin) is relatively uncommon regionally.

Birds: On January 28/75, R. Pickering, KWF reported a recently-active Great Blue (Ardea herodias) heronry of 17-plus nests in the swamp. Nests are in soft maple. This is one of 2 remaining regional heronries. Pileated woodpecker (Hylatomus pileatus) Red-headed Woodpecker (Melanerpes erythrocephalus)

Number (c)

A large undisturbed area which due to its wet nature is generally inaccessible.

Number (g)

Large natural water recharge area. Headwaters of a tributary of the Nith River.

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SOURCES: C.A. Campbell
R. Pickering, K.W.F.N.
Experience '75
L. Lamb, U. of W., K.W.F.N.

July, 1978

NAME: PHILLIPSBURG FOREST

NUMBER: 12

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

This is an excellent floodplain forest with black maple, beech, white ash and bitternut hickory. There are small wet pockets throughout the forest on the floodplain grading upwards to an upland forest.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Green Dragon (Arisaema dracontium) False Gromwell (Onosmodium hispidissimum)
White Trout Lily (Erythronium albidum)

Number (b)

Green Dragon is an outstanding rarity. Very fine floodplain forest.

Number (d)

Good ungrazed floodplain forest is not common in the Region.

Number (e)

River, Floodplain with pools, upland forest, grassy areas. Lowland forest types.

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SOURCES: L.E. Lamb, U. of W.
K.W.F.N.
Experience '75

July, 1978.

NAME: BADEN HILLS

NUMBER: 13

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

A series of four prominent sandy hills, three of which are wooded; two are maple-beech, one is in pine plantation. The fourth and largest is open due to active grazing. Due to their height, the hills are quite scenic and afford extensive views from the top, especially of glaciated aspects of the topography.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Burning Bush (Euonymus atropurpureus), Ginseng (Panax quinquefolius) Gumweed (Grindelia squarrosa) are rare and unusual locally.

Number (b)

The highest kame moraine in the region and the best in Ontario (P.F. Karrow); excellent display of spring wildflowers. The area could be an excellent outdoor centre for study of glacial geology and ecology, complementing Spongy Lake. Also, an Indian site (Middleport Iroquois, c. 1400 A.D.) has been found here. (R.O.M.)

Number (d)

The sand soil environment is unusual.

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SOURCES: L.E. Lamb, U. of W.
K.W.F.N.
Ian McDonald, M.N.R.
C.A. Campbell

July, 1978.

NAME: SPONGY LAKE

NUMBER: 14

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Spongy Lake is an open kettle lake with evidence of early bog succession. An exceptional diversity of plant communities occurs here, including many northern bog species rare in South-Western Ontario. This area is used extensively by naturalists and local schools and universities. The lake is surrounded by pine and spruce plantations and maple-beech upland forest and mixed lowland forest. The size of this kettle is quite remarkable, the result of an immense ice-block melting.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Ginseng (Panax quinquefolius), Sweet Flag (Acorus calamus), Sundew (Drosera intermedia), Purple-Fringed Orchis (Habenaria psycodes), Pale Laurel (Kalmia polifolia), Water Willow (Decodon verticillatus) Tufted Loosestrife (Lysimachia thyrsiflora), Pitcher Plant (Sarracenia purpurea), Pink Moccasin Flower (Cypripedium acaule), Early Coralroot (Corallorrhiza trifida). Yellow Bedstraw (Galium verum) Wild Hyssop (Agastache sp.) Absinthe worm wood, (Artemisia absinthium), Witherod or Northern Wild Raisin (Viburnum cassinoides), Indian Grass (Sorghastrum nutans). The Pink Pyrola (Pyrola asarifolia var. purpurea) occurs at only one other regional station, Beaked Sedge (Carex rostrata), Black Chokeberry (Aronia melanocarpa) and Marsh St. John's Wort (Hypericum virginicum) are also rare. There is no other recorded site in the Region for Wapato (Sagittaria cuneata).

Birds: Leconte's Sparrow (Passerherbulus caudacutus) did breed here and may yet; there were only 1-2 other southern Ontario nesting locales for it.

Insects: Bog Copper Butterfly (Lycaena epixanthe)

Number (b)

The Bog Copper Butterfly and the great abundance of pitcher plants. There is an abundance of ginseng in this area. The unusual dual successional pattern here makes this bog regionally unique. The north end of the lake is acid, the south end is alkaline. "On the outer edge of the tamaracks I found the best developed Aulacomnium peat I have seen so far. This moss forms a mild, nutrient-rich peat which is rather rare." (The late Dr. R.E. Beschel, botanist, Queen's University). In May 1970 Walshe, Beechey and Wellwood listed 148 species of vascular plants around Spongy Lake as part of an I.B.P. Report.

Number (e)

Plantation, varying stages in bog succession, upland forest, varied lowland forest communities, open water, grassy slopes.

Number (g)

Natural water storage area.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
C.A. Campbell
Shan Walshe, M.N.R.
IBP Report
A. Wellwood, W.L.U.

July, 1978.

NAME: ST. AGATHA FOREST

NUMBER: 15

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

An unusually large uninterrupted tract of upland maple-beech forest, extending from Waterloo to Phillipsburg. There is some disturbance due to the hydro line corridor bisecting the area.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Birds: Red-shouldered Hawks (Buteo lineatus) nest here.

Plants: Pink Baneberry (Actaea sp.) a rare hybrid. Narrow-leaved Spleenwort - (Athyrium pycnocarpon), Scarlet Pimpernel - (Anagallis arvensis) Wild Marjoram - (Origanum vulgare) The last two are rare alien species regionally.

Number (c)

It is probably the largest strip of continuous forest in the Region. The area is unusually large and contains many animal species requiring a sheltered habitat.

Number (f)

This area is an extremely valuable corridor for the movement of wildlife in Waterloo Region. It links together other natural areas such as Spongy Lake, Baden Hills, and the Phillipsburg Floodplain Forest, and swamp.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: C.A. Campbell
The Kitchener-Waterloo Field Naturalists
L. Lamb, U. of W., KWFN Experience '75

July, 1978

NAME: NITH RIVER VALLEY
(F.H. MONTGOMERY SANCTUARY
AND SURROUNDING AREA)

NUMBER: 16

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

A lowland/upland forest complex on the Nith River floodplain. There is a rich alluvial assortment of Carolinian and mid-western plants, quite a few of them rare.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Twinleaf (Jeffersonia diphylla), White Trout Lily (Erythronium albidum), Bladdernut (Staphylea trifolia), Wild Garlic (Allium canadense) are locally scarce; Chestnut (Castanea dentata), Green Dragon (Arisaema dracontium) and Nodding Trillium (Trillium cernuum) have 0-2 other local stations, as has Water Pimpernel (Samolus parviflorus), Onosmodium hispidissimum and Angelica atropurpurea . A number of other uncommon floodplain herbs occur here such as Water Star-grass (Heteranthera dubia) (Nith River one mile south of Haysville), Sand Bar Willow (Salix interior) and Harbinger-of-spring (Erigenia bulbosa) which occurs on the flats near Phillipsburg.

The IBP survey also recorded Virginia Bluebells (Mertensia virginica), now very rare in Southern Ontario, and previously unknown in the Region.

Birds: There is a high density of Red-headed Woodpeckers (Melanerpes erythrocephalus)

Number (b)

Excellent floristically rich Carolinian floodplain forest. The huge stand of Twinleaf may be the best in south-western Ontario(IBP).

Number (d)

Ungrazed floodplain forest is not common.

Number (e)

Habitats: River and bayou system, Floodplain forest, Upland forest, open grassland, hawthorn savannah.

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SOURCES: L.E. Lamb, U. of W.
K.W.F.N.
C.A. Campbell

July, 1978.

NAME: SCHAEFER'S WOODS

NUMBER: 17

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

A diversified mixed upland/lowland forest complex forming part of the headwater area for Laurel Creek. The boreal wet pockets are of particular interest.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Polypody fern (Polypodium virginianum), Hobblebush (Viburnum alnifolium), Northern Beech Fern (Thelypteris phegopteris), Stiff Club Moss (Lycopodium annotinum): 1-3 regional stations. Ginseng (Panax quinquefolius), Bunchberry (Cornus canadensis), Clinton's Wood-Fern (Dryopteris clintoniana) Boott's Wood-Fern (Dryopteris boottii) are less remarkable but uncommon. Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea), Wolf's Claw Clubmoss (Lycopodium clavatum), Mountain Holly (Nemopanthus mucronatus), Butterfly Weed (Asclepias tuberosa).

Birds: Red-shouldered Hawk (Buteo lineatus), Barred Owl (Strix varia) nest. Winter Wren (Troglodytes troglodytes), Northern Water Thrush (Seiurus noveboracensis) and Black-throated Green Warbler (Dendroica virens) summer here. Ruffed Grouse (Bonasa umbellus).

Mammals: Snowshoe Hare (Lepus americanus).

Insects: Mustard White (butterfly) (Pieris napi).

Number (c)

It is large and undisturbed.

Number (e)

Tamarack wetlands, cedar wetlands, mixed upland, hygric deciduous forest, meadow, stream, carr, ephemeral standing pools. Great diversity of species in this area.

Number (g)

Natural water storage/recharge area.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being reare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
C.A. Campbell
The K-W Field Naturalists Club

July, 1978

NAME: LAUREL CREEK CONSERVATION AREA

NUMBER: 18

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Death of trees and shrubs from high water levels at the west end of the reservoir, loss of some associated marshy cover, and extensive reforestation of open areas have diminished the great initial merits of the area as waterbird habitat.

During low water (with exposed mud flats) the reservoir is an important resting and feeding area for shore birds.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Birds: In spring and fall the reservoir has been noted for concentrations of gulls, terns, Whistling Swans, (Olor columbianus), Canada Geese (Branta canadensis) and many Mallards (Anas platyrhynchos) in recent falls.

A number of species of water birds which do not normally stop over in the Region have done so at Laurel: Osprey (Pandion haliaetus), Blue or Snow Goose (Chen caerulescens), American Golden Plover (Pluvialis dominica), Double-crested Cormorant (Phalacrocorax auritus), Common Loon (Gavia immer) to mention only some.

Species which have nested at Laurel, an unusual occurrence for the Region, are: Canada Goose, Shoveler (Spatula clypeata), Common Gallinule (Gallinula chloropus). Mallards also nest in some number.

Areas surrounding the reservoir itself have provided nesting sites for the drastically-declining Marsh Hawk (Circus cyaneus) and Red-shouldered Hawk (Buteo lineatus) recently, as well as several pairs of more common hawks and owls.

Number (g)

Water storage/recharge area.

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SOURCES: C.A. Campbell

July, 1978

NAME: FORESTED HILLS

NUMBER: 19

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

There is some fine mature Hemlock, White Pine, hardwood bush on the north-west ridges. An intact swamp lies in the valley, with a branch of Laurel Creek flowing through it.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Birds: A pair of Red-shouldered Hawks (Buteo lineatus) has nested in the north-west portion almost every year since 1970 at least. This drastically declining species (AB) has been studied by the Canadian Wildlife Service, and all nesting sites should be protected if possible.

White-Throated Sparrow (Zonotrichia albcollis)

Plants: Wolf's Claw Clubmoss - (Lycopodium clavatum)

Yellow Jewelweed - (Impatiens pallida)

Yellow Lady's Slipper - (Cypripedium calceolus)

Number (g)

Natural water storage/recharge area.

Note:

The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

C.A. Campbell
L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
Experience 75

July, 1978

NAME: BLOOMINGDALE HERONRY WOODS

NUMBER 20

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Maple-beech upland and lowland silver maple/ash forest complex. The area has been timbered recently. There is a good spring wildflower display. The herons which numbered about 100 have left due to human disturbance. Deer are frequent here. I. McDonald (IBP) states "the beech-maple forest is an excellent example".

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Floristically rich, highlights are - Blue Phlox (Phlox divaricata), Moonseed (Menispermum canadense) Canada Waterleaf (Hydrophyllum canadense)

Mammals: Whitetail deer (Odocoileus virginianus)

Number (b)

Excellent beech-maple forest (McDonald) IBP

Number (h)

Herons have left due to human disturbance.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

Ian McDonald IBP
C.A. Campbell
L.E. Lamb U. of W KWFN
A. Wellwood W.L.U.

July, 1978.

NAME: BRESLAU HERONRY

NUMBER: 21

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

A dense swamp forest (Silver Maple, Black and Red Ash, Cedar) which used to contain approximately 100 Great Blue Heron nests (1970) In the 1975 season, 50 nests were found, 20 of these blown down and only 2 active. It appears that the heronry has moved south to the woodlot across Woolwich Township Road 80 where 75 nests were found, 60-65 being active. A buffer zone is necessary to sustain the herons in this location.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

The majority of the region's heron population breeds in this area. Red-headed Woodpecker (Melanerpes erythocephallus Red-start (Setphaga ruticilla)

Number (b)

Heronries are unusual avian communities often separated by 30-40 mile distances.

Number (d)

This is one of two last active heronries in the region; Bloomingdale heronry is now defunct due to human interference and loss of nesting trees from Dutch Elm disease; Phillipsburg heronry is very small (17+ nests, 1975)

The heron occupied forest area is severely limited regionally. The forest type they prefer, however, is not.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: W. Schaefer, Regional Naturalist
L.E. Lamb, U. of W. K.W.F.N.
C.A. Campbell Experience '75

July, 1978

NAME: KOSSUTH BOG

NUMBER: 22

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

One of the last spruce bog forests in the Region. It also contains larch and pine. The area is being partially drained and has a hydro line clearance through its centre. Here can be seen an excellent example of the succession that has been in progress for over fifteen years since the draining began: the incidence of young White Pine, Balsam Fir, Aspen and White Birch among the more mature spruce attests to this process.

If existing drainage channels were to be blocked, the water table of the bog might be restored.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: The sedge species (Carex sychnocephala); Bristly Sarsaparilla (Aralia hispida), Pink Moccasin Flower (Cypripedium acaule), Sundew (Drosera intermedia) Grey Birch (Betula populifolia), White Spruce (Picea glauca), Black Spruce (P.mariana), Skunk Currant (Ribes glandulosum). Many species of club moss, notably Lycopodium clavatum. Many species of Blueberries. Mountain Holly (Nemopanthus mucronatus) and Labrador Tea (Ledum groenlandicum) are uncommon locally.

Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea) The Skunk Currant (Ribes glandulosum(has not been recorded elsewhere in the Region.

Recently found here are these regionally significant species (Habenaria lacera): Ragged fringed orchid (Habenaria lacera) Adder's tongue Fern (Ophioglossum vulgatum), Northern Bog St. John's Wort (Hypericum boreale).

Mammals: Snowshoe Hare (Lepus americanus Many deer.

Insects: Two sphinx moths, which are uncommon to rare and perhaps endangered, occur here; Clemens (Sphinx luscitiosa) and the Lettered Sphinx (Deidamia inscripta) (Macnaughton 1975; and Hodges 1971).

Birds: Warbling Vireo (Vireo gilvus) Red-Headed Woodpecker (Melanerpes erythrocephallus) White-Throated Sparrow (Zonotrichia albicollis) Redstart (Setphaga ruticilla)

Number (b)

One of the last spruce bogs in the Region containing abundant stands of both white and black spruce. Large quantities of blueberries. Moccasin-flower in great abundance. Numerous white-tailed deer.

Number (c)

Large and up until recently undisturbed.

Number (d)

Spruce bog is very limited.

Number (g)

Natural water storage area (although partially drained).

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: M.N.R., I.B.P. by Ian McDonald
L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
C.A. Campbell
Experience 1975 July, 1978

NAME: STANLEY PARK CONSERVATION AREA

NUMBER: 23

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

A large linear forest tract primarily silver and red maple, basswood, ash, beech, with wetter pockets of tamarack, cedar and yellow birch. Kolb Drain Creek flows through the area, and there is also a community bike trail. There are large numbers of breeding birds (including the rare Red-shouldered Hawk), orchids, ferns and small mammals.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Sweet Coltsfoot (Petasites palmatus), Early Coralroot (Corallorhiza trifida), Pink Pyrola (Pyrola asarifolia), Showy Lady's slipper (Cypripedium reginae), Yellow Lady's slipper (C.calceolus) native Buckthorn (Rhamnus alnifolia). Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis)

Birds: Red-shouldered Hawk (Buteo lineatus) nests. Winter Wren (Troglodytes troglodytes) Pileated Woodpecker (Dryocopus pileatus)

Mammals: The northern Flying Squirrel (Glaucomys sabrinus), occurs here (1973), at its southern limit in Canada; it could adversely be affected by tree removal.

Number (b)

A good representation of orchid species (4-5 species), two in abundance (the lady's slippers).

Green Heron (Butorides virescens) Ring-necked Pheasant (Phasianus colchicus), American Woodcock (Philohela minor), Ruffed Grouse (Bonasa umbellus), Black Duck (Anas rubripes) Great Horned Owl (Bubo virginianus) - Unusual within city limits as breeding birds.

Number (g)

The area is valuable as a wet area for water storage.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
C.A. Campbell

July, 1978

NAME: NATCHEZ HILLS

NUMBER: 24

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Natchez Hills is a ridge of steep, rolling wooded hills which slope to the Grand River floodplain. The forest is predominantly sugar maple, beech, white ash and basswood, and there are also silver maple and cedar wetland sections. The Grand River Trail goes through this area.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Spicebush (Lindera benzoin), Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis), Canada Waterleaf (Hydrophyllum canadense), Cottonwood (Populus deltoides) Variegated Horsetail (Equisetum variegatum), Grass-of-Parnassus (Parnassia glauca), Selkirk's Violet (Viola selkirkii)

Number (b)

It has a high-quality spring wildflower display and an exceptional abundance of Cut-leaved Toothwort (Dentaria lacinata) and deer.

Number (e)

Undulating hills, Upland Maple-Beech, Cedar, Silver Maple, Willow Floodplain with some cottonwood, Open Field, Stream and springs, small wet pockets.

Birds:

Red-shouldered Hawk (Buteo lineatus), Least Flycatcher (Empidonax minimus), Traill's Flycatcher (Empidonax traillii).

Mammals:

Coyote (Canis latrans), White-tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus).

Note:

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Number (g)

Springs in the area with some hydrologic importance.

SOURCES:

L.E. Lamb, U.of W. KWFN Experience 75

July, 1978

NAME: LACKNER WOODS

NUMBER: 25

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a large maple-beech-hemlock forest with rolling hills surrounding a wetland forest of black ash, yellow birch, cedar and silver maple. A stream flows through the property.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Blue Phlox (Phlox divaricata), Spicebush (Lindera benzoin), Hoary Vervain (Verbena stricta), Native Buckthorn (Rhamnus alnifolia), Showy Orchis, (Orchis spectabilis).

Birds: Pileated Woodpecker (Dryocopus pileatus) Least Flycatcher (Empidonax minimus), Red-Shouldered Hawk (Buteo lineatus).

Number (e)

Stream and springs,
Low Wetland forest
Rolling Wooded hills
Adjacent meadow or field

Number (g)

Natural water storage area. The wet forest and abundant seepage areas are hydrologically significant.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant . Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN Experience 75

July, 1978.

NAME: IDLEWOOD PARK

NUMBER: 26

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

An excellent peat bog, severely affected by recently completed road construction. River Road now goes through the best part of the bog. It is still an excellent habitat for amphibians and has one of the few grey birch stands west of Kingston, in Canada.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Grey Birch (Betula populifolia), Pink Moccasin Flower (Cypripedium acaule), Virginia Chain Fern (Woodwardia virginica), Mountain Holly (Nemopanthus mucronatus), Indian Cucumber-root (Medeola virginiana), Chokeberry (Aronia spp.), Blueberry (Vaccinium, several species); rare club mosses (Lycopodium clavatum and complanatum); Labrador Tea (Ledum groenlandicum). Witherod (Viburnum cassinoides), Ragged fringed Orchid (Habenaria lacera).

This is the only regional locality for the scarce Virginia Chain Fern, which exists in a small area precariously close to the new River Road. Some rare bog and swamp plants such as the Three-seeded Sedge (Carex trisperma), Marsh Speargrass (Poa palustris), Hair Grass (Agrostis scabra) and False Pimpernel (Lindernia dubia) have seldom been collected in the Region since 1900, but grow here.

Recently located here is a fine colony of Adder's tongue Fern (Ophioglossum vulgatum).

Insects: Compton's Tortoiseshell (Nymphalis j-album) and Dion Skipper (Atrytone dion), rare and uncommon butterflies regionally, occur, as does Delaware Skipper (Atrytone logan) which is very uncommon locally.

Number (b)

The large Grey Birch stand has aroused national interest. The area is a breeding ground for many species of amphibians, especially frogs. Despite soil and hydrologic conditions, with board-walks, parts of the swamp have educational potential.

Number (g)

Natural water storage/recharge area.

Number (h)

An excellent peat bog recently affected by the construction of River Road.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other

species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
C.A. Campbell

July, 1978

NAME: HIDDEN VALLEY/BIRD RIDGE

NUMBER: 27

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Primarily upland Maple-Beech forest with some White Pine and Eastern Hemlock, Bitternut Hickory and other hardwood species. There are also extensive wetland areas of Tamarack, White Cedar and Black Ash. There is an open water body with a stream emanating from it as well as several ephemeral water bodies. One of the prime features is the steep-sloped esker ridge providing a scenic walkway through the area. The Grand River Hiking Trail goes through it. It is almost completely surrounded by urban development.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Salad Burnet (Sanguisorba minor). A rare alien plant at only one other regional locality. Yellow Bedstraw (Galium verum) also naturalized. Hybrid horsetails (Equisetum 2 spp.) in the abandoned gravel pits also occur nowhere else in the Region. (D.M. Britton, pers. comm.). A northern club moss, the Wolf's Claw (Lycopodium clavatum) occurs here. The Spotted Knapweed (Centaurea maculosa) and a rare native grass, Sphenopholis intermedia, also grow on sand soil along the ridge. A good population of Showy Orchis (Orchis spectabilis) occurs here.

Great St.John's Wort - (Hypericum pyramidatum), Spicebush - (Lindera benzoin), Poke Milkweed - (Asclepias exaltata), Red Cedar - (Juniperus virginiana), Globe Thistle (Echinops sphaerochephalus), Northern Green Orchis - (Habenaria hyperborea), Comfrey (Cynoglossum virginianum), Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis), Horse Balm - (Collinsonia canadensis)

Birds:

Short-eared owl (Asio flammeus) has wintered here (1974); it is very uncommon in this Region Great Horned Owl (Bubo virginianus) nested here successfully in 1975.

Number (b)

Large number of ferns. Abundance of Showy Orchis (Orchis spectabilis) most outstanding. Area is extremely rich floristically, for its size. The fine esker ridge is notable.

Number (g)

The open marsh and wetland forest are valuable hydrologically.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

Larry Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
Craig Campbell
Experience 75

July, 1978.

NAME: PETRIFYING SPRING

NUMBER: 28

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Calcium carbonate-rich spring emanating from a marl-strewn bank whose waters turn small twigs and debris into stone. A few of these springs occur along the river banks in the general vicinity of Homer Watson Park but this one is the finest example. Potential for calcium-loving plants such as Kalm's Lobelia and Ladies' Tresses (they could be transplanted and/or reestablished here).

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Rare species that occur within the area need further documentation. Buffaloberry (Shepherdia canadensis) at present known only here regionally.

Number (b)

This petrifying spring area is a unique regional occurrence.

Number (d)

This is a unique habitat with limited representation in the Region. Marl habitat is limited.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
C.A. Campbell

July, 1978.

NAME: STECKLE'S WOODS

NUMBER: 29

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This is a woodlot located within the southern city limits of Kitchener. It holds four forest zones: maple-beech, red oak, black cherry and a pine-walnut plantation. Particularly noteworthy is the trillium display in the spring. There is a nature trail through the woods.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Spicebush (Lindera benzoin), Pokeweed (Phytolacca americana), Black Snakeroot (Sanicula trifoliata), Ginseng (Panax quinquefolius), Showy Orchis (Orchis spectabilis), Selkirk's Violet (Viola selkirkii) are rare locally. Historical documentation of others, such as Purple-flowering Raspberry (Rubus odoratus). Also found here Squawroot (Conopholis americana)

Fine white pine, some over 100 feet high, and over 125 years of age. Also a number of fine Butternuts (Juglans cinerea).

Birds: Pileated Woodpecker (Dryocopus pileatus), nests and roosts here. Pine Warbler (Dendroica pinus) summers.

Number (b)

The pokeweed station is the only one known in the Region. Spectacular trillium display. The pines are especially fine.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
Ian McDonald, M.N.R. IBP Report
C.A. Campbell

July, 1978.

NAME: STRASBURG MARL MEADOW

NUMBER: 30

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The area is a calcareous meadow with a creek flowing through it. The unusual part is north of the creek. The area is open with some shrub and tree invasion.

CRITERIA MET :

Number (a)

Plants: Hundreds of Fringed Gentians (Gentiana crinita and perhaps G.procera), along with other uncommon plants such as ladies-tresses (Spiranthes spp.), Variegated Horsetail (Equisetum variegatum), Spikemoss (Selaginella apoda), Kalm's Lobelia (Lobelia kalmii) and young Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana).

Number (d)

Wet marl meadow of this nature is severely limited in the Region.

Note:

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SOURCES:

C.A. Campbell
L. Lamb, U.of W. KWFN

July, 1978.

NAME: HOMER WATSON PARK

NUMBER: 31

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

This park consists of a fine Alleghenian forest with an excellent stand of huge Hemlocks. There are some rare butterflies and numbers of wintering birds. Schneider's Creek flows along the "back" of the woods and scenic bluffs occur above the Grand River across the road at the "front" of the woods. Picnic and camping areas are situated in the park.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Dwarf Ginseng (Panax trifolius), Single-flowered Cancer-root (Orobanche uniflora), Oswego Tea (Monarda didyma); Showy Orchis (Orchis spectabilis) in abundance.

Homer Watson Park is one of the regional localities known for Dwarf Ginseng, Single-flowered Cancer-root and one of 3 for Meadow Horsetail (Equisetum pratense) which is scarce throughout southern Ontario (Dr. D.M. Britton, pers. comm.); Oswego Tea and Squaw Root (Conopholis americana) occur at only one to four other regional localities, as do Hay-scented Fern (Dennstaedtia punctilobula) and Slosson's Wood Fern (Dryopteris marginalis x cristata) which occur in the Pioneer Village Woods.

Birds: The Pileated Woodpecker (Dryocopus pileatus) and Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker (Picoides arcticus occur here in some winters, because of the large timber. The severely-declining Red-shouldered Hawk (Buteo lineatus) usually nests.

Insects: Butterfly species; Checkered White (Pieris protodice), Buckeye (Precis lavinia); Harvester (Feniseca tarquinius). The Virginia White (Pieris virginiensis), now possibly endangered in Ontario has occurred, as has the Gray Comma (Polygonia progne). Mustard White (Pieris napi).

Number (b)

An unusual number of rare plants and butterflies as well as an excellent Hemlock stand. Wintering concentrations of crossbills (Loxia spp.) and Purple Finch (Carpodacus purpureus) (particularly attracted to Hemlock) and Pine Siskin (Spinus pinus).

Number (e)

Bluffs, creek, springs, river, rolling upland forest, low wetland forest with marshy area, abandoned rail line corridor.

Number (g)

The wet areas and springs have some hydrologic value.

One spring is historically significant and is a part of Waterloo County folklore and is known as the "Lovers spring".

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

L.E. Lamb, U. of W., K.W.F.N.
C.A. Campbell

July, 1978.

NAME: OREGON POND WOODS

NUMBER: 32

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

There are some large relict hardwoods (27 - 33 in. - diameter) in this woodlot: Beech and Sugar Maple, and some Black Cherry almost as large. There are also a few large Hemlocks.

CRITERIA MET

Number (a)

Birds: A pair of Red-Shouldered Hawks (Buteo lineatus) nests here (1973, 1974 and in previous years).

Plants: One of two regional locations for "Stinking Willie" (Senecio jacobaea) is along the highway-woods edge here. Gray's Manual (8th) lists it as "casual in Ontario". It is an alien species. An outstandingly large (8.8 inch D.B.H.) Choke Cherry tree occurs in the woods.

Number (h)

Recent lumbering here may have lessened the value of this area.

Note:

The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

C.A. Campbell
L. Lamb, UofW, KWFN

July, 1978.

NAME: STRASBURG FLORAL WOODS

NUMBER: 33

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The area consists of rolling mixed forest and meadows, with several springs.

CRITERIA MET

Number (a)

Plants: Wood Horsetail (Equisetum sylvaticum) and Peppermint (Mentha piperita) and Clinton's Fern (Dryopteris clintoniana) in profusion, all rare or uncommon plants regionally, plus: Oswego Tea (Monarda didyma), Squawroot (Conopholis americana). Spicebush (Lindera benzoin) Blue Phlox (Phlox divarciata), Horsebalm (Collinsonia canadensis), Sweet Coltsfoot (Petasites palmatus) Meadow horsetail (Equisetum pratense)

Birds: Pileated Woodpecker (Hylatomus pileatus).

Amphibians and Reptiles: A number of species occur.

Number (b)

For its size this area is extremely rich in rare regional and provincial flora.

Number (g)

The springs may have minor hydrologic importance.

Note:

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SOURCES:

C.A. Campbell
L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
Experience 75

July, 1978.

NAME: Strasburg Woods

NUMBER: 34

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The area is low-lying mixed forest with higher ridges.

CRITERIA MET

Number (a)

Birds: The threatened Red-shouldered Hawk (Buteo lineatus) usually nests in the area.

Amphibians:

The only secure population of triploid salamanders (Ambystoma platineum), newly-found for Canada and one of 3 - 4 such populations known in the country, breeds in woodland pools in the area.

Number (b)

Plants: A high-quality display of spring wildflowers of many species.

Amphibians and Reptiles:

A number of species occur.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

C. A. Campbell

July, 1978.

NAME: DOON PINNACLE HILL

NUMBER: 35

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Large, wooded hill (Maple-Beech upland with some White Pine and a fine Hemlock stand) with extensive view. One house and Sunbeam Lodge on site as well as a microwave communications tower.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (b)

Prominent land form with limited representation in the Region (kame, like Baden and Chicopee). Very scenic, with excellent view.

Plants: Hemlocks

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCE: L.E. Lamb, U. of W.
K.W.F.N.
C.A. Campbell

July, 1978.

NAME: JUNCTION OF SPEED AND GRAND RIVERS

NUMBER: 36

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Junction of Speed and Grand Rivers. Part of area is in Riverside Park, Cambridge (up along Speed River). An important wintering area for waterfowl.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (b)

Birds: An important wintering area for waterfowl, one of the top 3 in the Region. Several hundred Mallards (Anas platyrhynchos) and lesser numbers of Black Ducks (Anas rubripes), Common Mergansers (Mergus merganser), and Common Golden-eye (Buce - phala clangula)occur. In 1974-5, almost 100 Canada Geese (Branta canadensis) wintered.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: C.A. Campbell

July, 1978.

NAME: Blair Swamp

NUMBER: 37

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Still a fairly dense swamp, mostly of White Cedar. Important to the drainage of Bechtel Creek.

CRITERIA MET

Number (a)

Plants: Fringed Gentian (Gentiana crinita) and Spikemoss (Selaginella apoda), two uncommon local plants, occur on the N.E. fen edge of the swamp.

Birds: Red-shouldered Hawks (Buteo lineatus) have nested, at least until very recently. Bobwhite (Colinus virginianus), reintroduced about 1971 to replenish the last native stock, have nested on the swamp fringes, a unique regional occurrence as far as is known.

Mammals: Mink (Mustela vison) have occurred lately.

Amphibians: The rare and possibly endangered Pickerel Frog (Rana palustris) occurs about the clear headwaters.

Number (b)

Plants: An outstanding display of Skunk Cabbage (Symplocarpus foetidus), perhaps the best in the Region, occurs along the north and central swamp edges.

Number (g)

Natural water storage/recharge area.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

C.A. Campbell

July, 1978.

NAME: CRUICKSTON PARK FARM

NUMBER: 38

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Cruickston Park Nature Reserve (University of Guelph) is a combination of floodplain, open fields and forest, most of which is elevated limestone plain above the Grand River. The limestone outcroppings especially the bluffs at the river, are quite spectacular for the Region. Fine wooded slopes also occur along the Blair Road.

Number (a)

Plants:

On the only really well-developed limestone outcrops in the Region, occur Maidenhair Spleenwort (Asplenium trichomanes) and Smooth Cliffbrake (Pellaea glabella). Except for some colonies across the river, there are no other regional occurrences. Also present here in numbers is Polypody fern (Polypodium virginianum) which occurs in very few places elsewhere in the Region.

Flowering Crab (Pyrus coronaria), White Camass (Zygadenus glaucus), Lizards Tail (Saururus cernuus).

The scarce Great Toothwort (Dentaria maxima) has been reported in the rocky woods. The following southern and/or rare species have been found, Prickly Ash (Xanthoxylum americanum), Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis), Bladdernut (Staphylea trifolia), Hairy Beardtongue (Penstemon hirsutus). Foxglove (Digitalis lutea), Red Cedar (Juniperus Virginiana), Gray Birch (Betula populifolia), Variegated Horsetail (Equisetum variegatum), Silverweed (Potentilla anserina).

Reptiles: The very local Smooth Green Snake (Opheodrys vernalis) occurs, and on the east side of the river the endangered Queen Snake (Regina septemvittata) was found (R.O.M.).

Mammals: A small deer herd is present and mink have occurred recently (1970's).

Birds: Excellent habitat for the Bobwhite Quail restocked nearby in 1971.

Number (b)

The number of plant communities and diversity of fauna (especially breeding birds) make the area outstanding and worth national mention (Can. Field Naturalist 82: 156, 1968). The display of spring wildflowers is very fine. Numbers of waterfowl and Canada geese (as of 1975) winter on the river.

Number (c)

The large, undisturbed nature of the tract makes it suitable for larger mammals and birds (hawks, Pileated Woodpecker, etc.) It is a natural travel corridor for animals, some of the last open space between Kitchener and Cambridge.

Number (d)

The limestone (dolomite) exposures are among the four finest natural ones of the Guelph formation in central south-western Ontario (Caley, J.F., Palaeozoic geology of the Brantford area, Ontario, 1941).

Outside of this tract (including the east bank of the Grand River), there are no other comparable exposures in the Region. Caves are included in the limestone topography here. A spring emerges from the cliff face and there is a small waterfall. Fine hedgerows, with ditches and stone walls now scarce in the Region, are found on the property.

Number (e)

"The property lends itself to experimental projects in conservation", having "an especially variable and interesting terrain" (Can.Fld. - Nat.82:156) and being "unique in size, location and significance". (ibid.).

Habitats include forest (upland and bottomland), swamp, ponds, hedgerows, stream, open floodplain, cliffs, old fields and cultivated lands.

Note:

The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

L. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
C.A. Campbell
Canadian Field-Naturalist 82 (1968)

Experience 75

July, 1978.

NAME: ROSEVILLE SWAMP

NUMBER: 39

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

This is one of the best wetland forest complexes and breeding bird areas in the locality. Although it has been generally lumbered for over 70 years, it not only still contains many interesting plant and animal species, but is also one of the largest swamp forest complexes in the Region. This is an excellent deer breeding area as well as migration and breeding area for many bird species including warblers. Numerous springs and headwaters for Cedar Creek.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Liver-Leaf Pyrola (Pyrola asarifolia); Showy Orchis (Orchis spectabilis) Trailing Arbutus (Epigaea repens) - one of last 2 regional areas; Beaked Hazel (Corylus cornuta); Long Beech Fern (Dryopteris phegopteris). Sweet coltsfoot (Petasites palmatus), False Violet or Dewdrop (Dalibarda repens).

Some of the rarest plants in the Swamp occur around Rainbow Lake in the extreme north-east corner. Numbers of Purple-fringed Orchis (Habenaria psycodes) now threatened in the Region (several stands having been lost or disappearing), are in meadow clearings.

Immediately around the lake is a small but excellent sphagnum bog, with such rare plants as Hooded Ladies' - tresses (Spiranthes romanzoffiana) (F.H. Montgomery). Yellow Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium calceolus).

A rich variety of ferns, club mosses and flowering herbs carpet parts of the swamp including such northern species as Kidney-leaved Violet (Viola renifolia), Three-leaved False Solomon's-seal (Smilacina trifolia), Bunch-berry (Cornus canadensis), Twinflower (Linnaea borealis).

Amphibians: Pickerel Frogs occur, although they are declining.

Birds: Northern Waterthrush (Seiurus noveboracensis), Black and White Warbler (Mniotilta varia), White-throated Sparrow (Zonotrichia albicollis) breed, along with Winter Wren (T. troglodytes).

Butterflies: Blue Swallowtail (Papilio philenor)

This rare species of butterfly has been seen here.

Mammals: Snowshoe Hare (Lepus americanus), Brush Wolf (Canis latrans), Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis) occurred (1960's). Mink (Mustela vison).

Number (b)

The deer yard is of exceptionally high quality with a very high number of breeding and wintering deer.
Fine trout creeks.
Rich boreal forest, in parts.
An excellent area for Mink (Mustela vison) yet, including den sites.

Number (c)

The area is large and undisturbed.

Number (g)

Large natural water storage/recharge area. Numerous springs and headwaters for Cedar Creek.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: M.N.R., I.B.P. write-up
Ian McDonald
L.E. Lamb, U. of W.
K.W.F.N.
C.A. Campbell
Experience '75.

July, 1978.

NAME: REID'S LAKE
(LESTER'S LAKE)

NUMBER: 40

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This secluded wet lowland forest and pond complex had been left relatively intact until fairly recently when it was bought by a private developer. It is an excellent example of a cedar bog forest and bog-forest complexes.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants:

7 - 8 orchid species including Rattlesnake Plantain (Goodyera species), Calopogon pulchellus; also a locally rare sedge (Carex pedunculata); Showy Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium reginae), Pink Moccasin Flower (Cypripedium acaule)

Birds:

Pine Warbler (Dendroica pinus) nests in the area.

Number (b)

Contains a marl bog which is quite rare locally.

Number (e)

Marl bog, Wetland deciduous forest
Acid bog, Stream Habitat
Upland Forest, Meadow Habitat
Lake

Number (g)

Water retention area

Note:

The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

M.N.R., IBP by Ian McDonald
L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
C.A. Campbell
K-W Field Naturalists
Experience 75

July, 1978.

11.55

NAME: CEDAR CREEK SPILLWAY AND AYR DAM

NUMBER: 41

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This area contains a small impounded area which has always been popular with local residents who come to see the concentrations of native waterfowl which are attracted by food provided by local residents. The wooded periphery of the stream (Cedar Creek) is significant for its plant species and wildlife habitat.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants:

The Trailing Arbutus (Epigaea repens), almost extinct in the Region, has been seen here recently. The finest stands of native Speckled Alder (Alnus rugosa) in the Region occur here, along the creek in places.

Mammals:

Mink (Mustela vison) still occur here quite regularly.

Birds:

The lower reaches of the creek, its mouth at the Nith and the dam are a wintering ground for several hundred waterfowl, especially for a high percentage of Black Ducks (Anas rubripes), now drastically declining in Ontario (AB). Wood Ducks (Aix sponsa) and Hooded Mergansers (Lophodytes cucullatus) also winter quite often. Mallards (Anas platyrhynchos) nest in some numbers.

Note:

The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

C. A. Campbell

July, 1978.

NAME: GREENFIELD SWAMP

NUMBER: 42

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Sandy-gravelly steep wooded banks below the road drop off to dense White Cedar swamp with limy, clean oxbows along the Nith River.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: The rare Upright Bindweed (a native) (Convolvulus spithamaeus) and scarce native Snowberry (Symphoricarpos albus) are typical of the driest upper banks along the road; in the cedar swamp occur Clinton's Fern (Dryopteris clintoniana), Silky Dogwood (Cornus obliqua) and three sedges, rare regionally - smooth - sheathed (Carex laevivaginata), Carex bromoides, and Crested (Carex cristatella). In and about the oxbows are "Sago" (Potamogeton pectinatus), Narrow-leaved Willow-herb (Epilobium leptophyllum), Woundwort (Stachys palustris var nipigonensis) and Water-Starwort (Callitriche palustris), all known at very few other regional stations. Yellow Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium calceolus).

Birds: Alder Flycatcher (Empidonax alnorum).

Number (e)

Diversity of environments - steep wooded banks, cedar swamp, ox-bows along the river and river itself.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: C.A. Campbell
K.W.F.N.

July, 1978.

NAME: NITH RIVER BANKS WEST OF AYR

NUMBER: 43

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

A rich association of alluvial plants occurs here on the well-wooded banks and bottomlands of the Nith. The floodplain forest is of very high quality.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Quantities of Great Angelica (Angelica atropurpurea), Wild Garlic (Allium canadense), and, most remarkably, naturalized Ohio Buckeye (Aesculus glabra) occur. Also present are Charming Sedge (Carex blanda) and Slashed Avens (Geum laciniatum), southern plants.

American Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis), Canada Moonseed (Menispermum canadense), Matrimony Vine (Lycium chinense) alien but significant, Robin - Plantain (Erigeron pulchellus), Cottonwood (Populus deltoides), Purple Flowering Raspberry (Rubus odoratus), Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis). Green Dragon (Arisaema dracontium) very rare regionally has also been reported here.

Birds: Mourning Warbler (Oporornis philadelphia).

Insects: A rare moth (Anisota virginiana).

Number (b)

Very fine floodplain forest. The buckeye population is significant. The parent tree has been found to be an old lawn specimen in Ayr.

Number (d)

Floodplain forest of this caliber is no longer abundant in the Region.

Note:

The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

C.A. Campbell and A. Reznicek
L. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN.
P. Eagles
Experience 75

July, 1978.

NAME: THE TURNBULL LAKE BASIN

NUMBER: 44

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

A wet cedar forest with some yellow birch on muck soil. A stream flows through the area and it has been lumbered recently. The area is also the headwaters of Turnbull Lake.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Yellow Lady's-Slipper (Cypripedium calceolus), Kidney-leaved Violet (Viola renifolia), Prairie Sedge (Carex prairea).

Herptiles: Pickerel Frog (Rana palustris).

Number (g)

The area serves as the headwaters of Turnbull Lake.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: L.E. Lamb, U. of W. K.W.F.N.
C.A. Campbell, et al.

July, 1978.

NAME: LITTLE TURNBULL LAKE

NUMBER: 45

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Predominantly open, an excellent young ericaceous bog, with tamarack, is forming here. The bog and lake are surrounded by oak/hickory forested slopes. The area is relatively undisturbed and very attractive. Has not been thoroughly investigated due to the inaccessibility and instability of the bog mat.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Showy Lady's-Slipper (Cypripedium reginae). Potential for other orchids. Hay-like Sedge (Carex foenea Willd = C. siccata Dew.) Occurs here, at present, its only known regional station.

Number (b)

Excellent example of early bog succession easily seen from a rise in the adjacent road. Reported to be an excellent waterfowl nesting area.

Number (g)

Natural water storage area in Little Turnbull Lake.

11.60

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: L.E. Lamb, U. of W.
K.W.F.N.
C.A. Campbell

July, 1978.

NAME: McCRONE LAKE

NUMBER: 46

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Quaking tamarack/sphagnum bog/open water, calcareous meadows and fen complex with adjoining upland forest of maple, beech and hickory. Area has a long standing botanical history.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants:

Historical documentation of rare plant species in notes of Herriot and Montgomery. The following field-list by Campbell et al. (1974).

* Ohio Goldenrod (Solidago ohioensis) normally a Great Lakes' plant, Small Bladderwort (Utricularia minor), Few-flowered Spike-rush (Eleocharis pauciflora), Shrubby Cinquefoil (Potentilla fruticosa), Romanzoff's Ladies-tresses (Spiranthes romanzoffiana), Yellowish Sedge (Carex flava var. fertilis Peck = C.cryptolepis Mackenz.) Greenish Sedge (Carex viridula), Labrador Bedstraw (Galium labradoricum)
*(All above 0-3 other regional stations).

Number (b)

A bog complex that is rare away from the Great Lakes.

Number (g)

The lake and swamp are natural water storage areas.

Note:

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SOURCES:

C.A. Campbell
T. Reznicek

July, 1978.

NAME: DICKSON WILDERNESS AREA

NUMBER: 47

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Dickson Wilderness Area has been set aside to provide a woodland where people can walk along trails in a completely natural setting. There is a variety of habitats - hardwood forest, tamarack swamp, marsh, meadows and a pond. Many trees occur here, such as Sassafras, which do not occur much further north.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Sassafras (Sassafras albidum), Pignut (Carya glabra), Saskatoon Berry (Amelanchier spicata), Showy Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium reginae), Yellow Lady's slipper (C.calceolus), Groundnut (Apios americana), Prince's Pine or Pipsissewa (Chimaphila umbellata), Spicebush (Lindera benzoin), Water Willow (Decodon verticillaris), Rue Anemone (Anemonella thalictroides), Hoary Puccoon (Lithospermum canescens), Interrupted Fern (osmunda claytoniana), Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis). The Short-pedicelled Adder's Mouth (Malaxis brachypoda) is reported buy KWFN from the fen

Reptiles:

Blanding's Turtle (Emydoidea blandingi); Smooth Green Snake (Opheodrys vernalis), Northern Red bellied Snake (Storeria occipitomaculata).

Mammals:

Semi-permanent deer herd present.

Birds:

Bluebirds numerous.

The Cerulean Warbler (Dendroica cerulea), and Yellow-throated Vireo (Vireo flavifrons), have nested here in small numbers; their only other regional breeding site is the Alps forest.

Number (b)

Excellent local Carolinian forest; finest area for grape ferns (Botrychiums) in the Region and Interrupted Fern (Osmunda claytoniana).

Number (e)

A great diversity of plant communities due to the varied habitats (IBP, Shan Walshe). Great diversity of reptiles and amphibians (C.A. Campbell).

Number (g)

Natural water storage area.

Note:

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SOURCES:

Shan Walshe, Ian MacDonald (IBP write-up)
C.A. Campbell
L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN.

July, 1978.

NAME: HUNGRY HILL

NUMBER: 48

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

A rugged, undulating area of kames with marshy pot-holes or kettles, flanked by heavy woods and a gravel pit to the west. The eastern slopes contain some headwaters feeding Bannister Lake.

CRITERIA MET

Number (a)

Plants: The present northernmost regional stand of Rue Anemone (Anemonella thalictroides) is here; it is a Carolinian species. A substantial stand of Native Flowering Crab (Malus coronaria) occurs here. Virginia Saxifrage (Saxifraga virginiensis).

Birds: A number of species of waterfowl, including Canada Geese, have used the area.

Reptiles:
Ribbon Snakes (Thamnophis sauritus) occur, they are uncommon and local in Waterloo Region.

Number (e)

Diversity of trees (white pine, hardwoods - oak, hickory) open marsh and a carr zone.

Number (g)

Natural water storage/recharge area.

Note:

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SOURCES:

C.A. Campbell
L. Lamb, UofW, KWFN,
Experience '76.

July, 1978.

NAME: BANNISTER AND WRIGLEY LAKES

NUMBER: 49

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

This is the largest local natural marsh and an excellent spot to watch marsh birds right from the road. There are varied zones of aquatic growth and diverse floral and faunal communities. If the water levels are artifically raised and/or any major zones of aquatic vegetation disappear, a number of nesting marsh birds other than ducks will be lost as breeding species. In 1967 OWRC (pers. comm. to Campbell) suggested continuing monitoring of pollution levels.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Birds:

The following species which seldom breed now elsewhere, if ever, in this Region, nest here:

Pied-billed Grebe (Podilymbus podiceps), Least Bittern (Ixobrychus exilis), Virginia Rail (Rallus limicola), Common Gallinule (Gallinula chloropus), American Coot (Fulica americana), Black Tern (Chlidonias niger), Long-billed Marsh Wren (Telmatodytes palustris), Red headed Woodpecker (Melanerpes erythrocephalus), Whistling Swans (Olor columbianus) and Common Loon (Gavia immer), many others stop here with some regularity.

Reptiles:

Blandings' Turtle (Emydoidea blandingi) - very rare in Region.

Plants:

Shrubby Poison Ivy (Rhus radicans), Wild Rice (Zizania aquatica) outstanding. Numbers of Yellow Pond-lillies (Nuphar variegatum), hitherto unreported in the Region, and Sweet Galingale (Cyperus odoratus), a southern sedge reported for only three locations in Ontario (IBP) are outstanding aquatic plants. Cutgrass (Leerzia oryzoides) Sea side Dock (Rumex maritimus).

The vegetation zones surrounding Wrigley Lake, are if anything, even more diverse and interesting than those around Bannister's. Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica var. subintegerrima), Humped and Flat-leaved Bladderwort (Utricularia gibba and intermedia) and Cardinal Flower (Lobelia cardinalis) are rare plants that grow around the edges. On the dry slopes occur such scarce species as Clammy Locust (Robinia viscosa), Narrow-leaved Blue-eyed Grass (Sisyrinchium angustifolium), Pinweed (Lechea intermedia), and Racemed Milkwort (Polygala polygama).

Insects:

Purplish Copper Butterfly (Lycaena helloides), the only colony in this Region.

Amphibians, Mammals:

In addition to a large population of muskrats and a considerable one of bullfrogs (now rare in the Region), there is the occasional mink.

Number (c)

The best marsh lake area in the Region.

Number (g)

The lakes are a natural water storage area.

Note:

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SOURCES:

Ian McDonald, UofT (IBP Inventory)
C.A. Campbell
L.E. Lamb, UofW, KWFN
Experience '75
Referred to in "A Naturalists Guide to Cntario" by Judd and Spiers

July, 1978.

NAME: MILLERS LAKE

NUMBER: 50

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This is a breeding operation for native and exotic waterfowl and game birds. Many rare and interesting plant species, some of them native orchids, have been introduced and there is a good tamarack stand. Good for waterfowl; because this is not a "natural" area per se - it does not rate as highly.

CRITERIA MET

Number (g)

Natural water storage area.

Number (h)

Bog lake and wetland forest complex; though much disturbed and altered, is still of worth especially for waterfowl. Non-introduced plant species, mainly orchids occur here. The introduction of native rare tree species has artifically enhanced this area.

Note:

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SOURCES:

L. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN.

July, 1978.

NAME: UPPER GLEN MORRIS ROAD

NUMBER: 51

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The west edge of this undulating partially hard-wooded area is high and sandy, the east side swampy, with ponds.

CRITERIA MET

Number (a)

Plants:

The sandy nature of the west edge accounts for the following scarce plants of oak openings: Bastard Toadflax (Comandra richardsiana), Hairy Buttercup (Ranunculus hispidus), Upright Greenbrier (Smilax ecirrhata) and Carex muhlenbergii; the last two have no other known regional stations at present.
Yellow Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium calceolus).

Note:

The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

C.A. Campbell
T. Reznicek
Experience 75.

July, 1978.

NAME: SUDDEN TRACT

NUMBER: 52

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Maple-beech forested, morainic hills, interspersed with expansive wetland, forested swamp and open water. There is some plantation mainly of red pine. Actively logged. The plantation area is not included in this policy area.

CRITERIA MET

Number (a)

Plants:

Squawroot (Conopholis americana), Groundnut (Apios americana), Sassafras (Sassafras albidum), Poison Sumac (Rhus vernix), Purple-Fringed Orchis (Habenaria psycodes), Watermeal (Wolffia columbiana); Green-Bracted Orchis (Habenaria viridis) - on Herriot's authority (only regional station).

Birds:

Breeding here is northern Waterthrush (Seiurus noveboracensis); Noted for Warblers.

Insects:

Luna Moth (Actias luna).

Number (b)

Outstanding herptile habitat; deer yard area.

Number (c)

Large and undisturbed.

Number (e)

Rolling forested morainic hills, streams, open pond, wet forest, meadow, plantation.

Number (g)

Large storage and regulatory area for water.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
Hamilton Naturalists Club
C.A. Campbell

July, 1978.

NAME: ALPS WOODS (DRYDEN TRACT)

NUMBER: 53

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This kame moraine formation typically consists of numerous short steep hills of sand, gravel and boulders. Pockets of rich silty sand are located in the depressions between the hills. Red and white oak, red maple, pignut hickory are the major tree types while shagbark hickory, basswood, black cherry and hop hornbeam are common. It is a fairly good example of a Carolinian forest near the northern limit of the range of several tree and herbaceous species. Management selection by the Ministry of Natural Resources is for commercially desirable oaks. There is a partially completed dendrology trail. There has been some selection by the Ministry of Natural Resources for hard maple (pers. comm. to Campbell).

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants

Yellow Mandarin (Disporum lanuginosum) may not occur any farther north in Ontario and Canada and is not known elsewhere in the Region (pers.comm. to Campbell from National Museum, 1970) Ebony Spleenwort (Asplenium platyneuron), Sicklepod - (Arabis canadensis), Ground Juniper - (Juniperus communis).

Birds: Cerulean Warbler (Dendroica cerulea). Cerulean Warblers have nested here in some numbers, in the high dense canopy; this is the only sizeable colony in the region, as is also the case for the Yellow-throated Vireo (Vireo flavifrons).

Mammals: Northern Flying Squirrel (Glaucomys sabrinus) occurs at its southern limit in Canada here.

Number (b)

This was the last known nesting area in the Region for Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii)(1967), now endangered in North America (American Birds).

An excellent variety of wildflowers and ferns indicate the richness of this forest.

Number (c)

Large and undisturbed.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

Shan Walshe, U. of T.
(IBP Inventory)
C.A. Campbell
Experience 75

Referred to in "Naturalist's Guide to Ontario" by Judd and Speirs.

July, 1978.

NAME: BARRIE TRACT

NUMBER: 54

GENERAL DESCRIPTION - A fine managed woodlot, Carolinian in nature. Large oaks and associated southern understory species.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants

Poke milkweed (Asclepias exaltata). Horsebalm or Stoneroot (Collinsonia canadensis)

Number (b)

This fine managed woodlot contains some exceptional oaks. It has had some historic botanical significance.

Note:

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SOURCES:

C.A. Campbell (on authority of W.C. Barrie)

Experience 75.

L. Lamb, UofW, KWFN

July, 1978.

11.72

NAME: ORR'S LAKE

NUMBER: 55

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

A significant clean kettle lake surrounded by a sphagnum bog fringe and wet land forest with some upland oak and hickory woodlands beyond. However, some cottage development and an active gravel pit have intruded into the area and impaired its environmental quality.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants

Shrubby Cinquefoil (Potentilla fruticosa), Pitcher Plant (Sarracenia purpurea), Nodding Ladies'Tresses (Spiranthes cernua), Showy Tick - Trefoil - (Desmodium canadense)

The Lake has long-standing historical significance as a prime botanical site and also serves as a valuable waterfowl station.

Number (g)

Natural water storage/recharge area.

Number (h)

A kettle lake surrounded by a sphagnum bog fringe and wet land forest. Some cottage development and an active gravel pit intruded into area.

Note:

The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
C.A. Campbell

July, 1978.

NAME: ALTRIEVE LAKE & FOREST

NUMBER: 56

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Altrieve Lake is a clean alkaline bog lake or fen surrounded by marshy lowland and wet forest. A few drier ridges and open fields occur around the lake as well. The lake has an inlet and outlet stream. The lake has been an historically significant botanical site since the late 19th century.

CRITERIA MET

Number (a)

Plants:

N. Dwarf Birch (Betula pumilla) only regional station. Buffalo Berry (Shepherdia canadensis) 1 of 2 regional stands, Putty-root Orchid (Aplectrum hyemale), Spurred Gentian (Halenia deflexa), Shrubby Cinquefoil (Potentilla fruticosa), Black Chokeberry (Aronia melanocarpa) one of 2 regional stations (as of 1972), Small Yellow Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium calceolus variety parviflorum), Tall White Bog Orchid (Habenaria dilatata), Loesel's Twayblade (Liparis loeselii), Pink Pyrola (Pyrola asarifolia), Humped Bladderwort (Utricularia gibba), Flat-leaved Bladderwort (U.intermedia), Poison Sumac (Rhus vernix), Hybrid swarm of uncommon Dryopteris ferns,some of them involving the locally spotty Clinton's Fern (D. clintoniana)(Studied by Dr.D.M. Britton, U. of G.), Fragrant Sumac (Rhus aromatica), Silky Dogwood (Cornus amomum), Huckleberry (Gaylussacia baccata), Mountain Holly (Nemopanthus mucronatus), Showy Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium reginae), Moccasin Flower (Cypripedium acaule), Downy False Foxglove (Aureolaria flava). Yellow Pimpernel (Taenidia integerrima) Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis), Poke Milkweed (Asclepias exaltata), White Bergamot (Monarda fistulosa var. albescens (Gray)), Rue-Anemone (Anemonella thalictroides), Grass-of-parnassus (Parnassia glauca), Native Buckthorn (Rhamnus alnifolia), Showy Tick Trefoil (Desmodium canadense).

A bog sedge (Carex lasiocarpa Ehrh. found here on the IBP survey, is not known elsewhere in the Region, (except Paris Cranberry Bog) as is also the case for the Hard-stem Bulrush (Scirpus acutus Muhl.). The Mountain Rice (Oryzopsis asperifolia Michx.), of peaty openings, and Wild Oat-Grass (Danthonia spicata) are only known from two or three localities in this Region.

The swamp Fly-Honeysuckle (Lonicera oblongifolia) and the False Asphodel (Tofieldia glutinosa) have been recorded in the Region only in the marshy woods and sphagnum bog around this lake.

Number (b)

The number and abundance of rare plant species make this area outstanding. The alkaline nature of this lake and surrounding vegetation make this site unique regionally.

Number (d)

This marl bog lake has limited representation in the province as well as in the region.

Number (e)

Has a diverse combination of wet and dry land habitats.

Number (g)

Natural water storage area.

Note:

The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

Ian McDonald, M.N.R.
C.A. Campbell
L.E. Lamb, UofW, KWFN
F.H. Montgomery, Retired taxonomist UofG
P. Eagles, Experience '75

July, 1978.

NAME: BARRIE'S LAKE

NUMBER: 57

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

A large, open, shallow, marshy lake with wooded oak slopes on the south-east corner. This is historically-documented as a key plant location. A gravel pit operation threatens the quality of this site.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants:

Like Altrieve Lake to the north and west the vegetation here in this kettle basin is a mixture of southern or Carolinian and northern fen and swamp plants. Those rare or unique in the Region follow: Ground-Cedar (Lycopodium complanatum), Mountain Holly (Nemopanthus mucronata), Selkirk Violet (Viloa selkirkii), Northern Wild Comfrey (Cynoglossum boreale), Sweetfern (Comptonia peregrina),Pinweed (Lechea intermedia), Arrow-leaved Violet (Viola sagittata), Painted-cup (Castilleja coccinea), Arrow-leaved Aster (Aster sagittifolius), Panicled Aster (Aster simplex), Prairie Sage-wort (Artemisia frigida), Northern St. John's wort (Hypericum boreale), Yellow Lady's Slipper - (Cypripedium calceolus), Hairy Honeysuckle (Lonicera hirsuta). White Snakeroot (Polygala senega) Saskatoonberry (Amelanchierstolonifera) False Yellow Pimpernel (Taenidia integerrima) Upright bindweed (Convolvulus spithameus) False Foxglove (Aureolaria flava).

Birds:

Long Billed Marsh Wren (Telmatodytes palustris) nests here.

Numbers (b) and (c)

Because of its large, shallow marshy nature and early spring opening it is a significant resting and feeding area for ducks (mostly surface-feeding but some diving) and Canada Geese. Blue-winged Teal (Anas discors), Pied-billed Grebe (Podilymbus podiceps), American Bittern (Botaurus lentiginosus), Common Gallinule (Gallinula chloropus), Black tern (Chlidonias niger) have bred over the years; most of these seldom nest elsewhere in the Region.

Mammals & Reptiles:

Some years there are high populations of muskrat, and always numbers of breeding amphibians.

Holds potential for rare aquatic plants and herptiles.

Number (d)

Expansive shallow marshes are uncommon in the region.

Number (g)

Large natural water storage/recharge area.

Note:

The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

Note:

The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

L.E. Lamb, UofW, KWFN
Ian McDonald, M.N.R.
C.A. Campbell
K.W.F.N.
Experience '75
Experience '76

July, 1978.

NAME: GILHOLM MARSH

NUMBER: 58

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

An historically-valuable plant location. Needs renewed investigation and assessment. Formerly Sweet Fern (Comptonia peregrina) and Bearberry (Arctostaphylos uva-ursi) were present in the area of sand soil and rock and white pines.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants:

Arrow-leaved Tearthumb (Polygonum sagittatum) and Four seeded Vetch (Vicia tetrasperma) are some of the very scarce species still occurring here. Rue-anemone (Anemonella thalictroides) Native-Buckthorn (Rhamnus alnifolia). Upright Bindweed (Convolvulus spithameus) Saskatoon Berry (Amelanchier stolonifera)

Number (g)

Natural water storage area.

Note:

The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

C.A. Campbell et al
Experience '75
L. Lamb, UofW, KWFN
Experience '76

July, 1978.

11.78

NAME: SALISBURY RIDGE AND VICTORIA PARK

NUMBER: 59

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Although parts of this private area are now subdivided, it has had a longstanding botanical history, since the late 1800's. The remaining area is still excellent for rare plant species. It is a mixture of oak-pine upland forest on sandy soils, tamarack bog and mixed mesic-hardwood forest.

The park is largely composed of relict, climax oak forest, a remnant of the Dickson tract, dating from the early settlement days of Galt. Historically this woods held many rare plants.

CRITERIA MET

Number (a)

Plants:

On the private lands, Upright Bindweed (Convolvulus spithameus), Moonwort or Small Grape-fern (Botrychium simplex), Yellow Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium calceolus), Pinesap (Monotropa hypopithys).

The European Nettle-leaved Bell-flower (Campanula trachelium), occurs here, at one of its two regional stations, in the park. Some native rare plants, most occurring here at their only known regional locale, or one of few, are: Woodland Speargrass (Poa nemoralis); False Dragon-head (Physostegia virginiana), Summer Grape (Vitis aestivalis), Naked Tick-trefoil (Desmodium nudiflorum), Maryland Figwort (Scrophularia marilandica), Scrofulous and Trachelium-leaved Sunflowers (Helianthus strumosus and H. trachelifolius), Robin's Plantain (Erigeron pulchellus).

Some quite unusual plant occurrences are Three-seeded Mercury (Acalypha rhomboidea), Yellow Lady's slipper (Cypripedium calceolus), Poke Milkweed (Asclepias exaltata) and native Snowberry (Symphoricarpos albus), Cut-leaved grape fern (Botrychium dissectum and B. var. multifidium)

Birds:

Red-shouldered Hawk (Buteo lineatus)

Number (b)

Fine Pine forest and associated plant species. The moonwort is extremely rare nationally. Regionally unique but small sandstone outcropping.

Number (e)

Pine Forest
Oak Forest
Low Wet Forests with Tamarack
Open Field
Open Standing Water.

Note:

The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to

the significance of the area
and may upon detailed study
be specifically named as
being rare, endangered
and/or unique.

SOURCES:

L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
C.A. Campbell
Paul Eagles, Experience 75

July, 1978.

NAME: MILROY LAKE (VEITCH'S LAKE)

NUMBER: 60

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Small deep lake and bog system with scrub fringe. Some oak forest on one side. The area has been severely disturbed by a hydro corridor and agricultural activity. This area is historically an important plant locality. Still of value for waterfowl.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Butterfly Weed (Asclepias tuberosa), Saskatoon Berry (Amelanchier spicata) still occur, Wild Lupine (Lupinus perennis) and a number of other species were once here.

Number (g)

Natural water storage/recharge area.

Number (h)

This area is an interesting and excellent bog, lake and forest complex. The historically rare plants could be re-established here on a small portion of sandy field near the woods.

Birds: Formerly (1960's) a native covey of Bobwhite quail (Colinus virginianus) occurred.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

C.A. Campbell
L.E. Lamb, UofW, KWFN

July, 1978.

NAME: TAYLOR'S LAKE (BEAKE POND)

NUMBER: 61

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

A prime, scenic valley with a bog (excellent for orchids) and trout stream surrounded by an oak, hickory, witch hazel forest. The area is owned by the Kiwanis Club and is used as a municipal day camp.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Sassafras (Sassafras albidum), Native Sweet Chestnut (Castanea dentata), Orange Milkweed (Asclepias tuberosa), Shrubby Cinquefoil (Potentilla fruticosa); Rare ferns (D. Britton, U of G), Smooth Horsetail (Equisetum kansanum), occurs here - it is rare in Southern Ontario and known only from two other stations in the Region. A hybrid of it and the Variegated Horse-tail (E. variegatum), known as E. nelsoni, also occurs here but nowhere else in the Region. The Prairie Willow (Salix humilis) has been found here, but not reported elsewhere. Northern Wild Raisin (Viburnum cassinoides) is also here.

Common Juniper (Juniperus communis) (possibly erect form), Sickle Pod (Arabis canadensis), Maiden-Pink (Dianthus deltoides) (naturalized), Early Saxifrage (Saxifraga virginiensis), Pig-nut Hickory (Carya glabra), Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana), Dissected Grape Fern (Botrychium dissectum), Horse Gentian (Triosteum aurantiacum), Ground Nut (Apios americana). Poison Sumac (Rhus vernix). There are also a number of uncommon native legumes (Desmodium), (Lathyrus achroleucus) and (Vicia spp.) in openings along this ridge. These are Carolinian. The rare allien Salad Burnet also occurs here.

Spiked Lobelia (Lobelia spicata) Grass of Parnassus (Parnassia glauca), False Pimpernell (Taenidia integerima), Wood Lily (Lilium philadephicum), American Vetch (Vicia americanna).

Birds: In 1973 a pair of Red-shouldered Hawks nested here (Buteo lineatus) and was studied for Canadian Wildlife Service by Campbell. This hawk is now on the North American Blue List (AB).

Amphibians:

Pickerel Frog (Rana palustris).

Number (b)

High quality Carolinian Woods and relict Oak Prairie Opening.

Since W. Herriot's time at the turn of the century, the high hardwood ridge, with oak openings, to the north and south of Beake Pond has been noted for a number of rare plants.

Number (e)

Pond, Stream, Open Meadow, Upland and Lowland forests (including larch fen); floating bog edge around lake and "weeping" stream banks (seepage areas). Cobble fields.

Number (g)

Natural water storage/recharge area.

Note:

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SOURCES: L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
C.A. Campbell et al
Experience '75
Experience '76
Experience '77

July, 1978

NAME: WEST RIVER BANK
"FOOTBRIDGE" AND ISLANDS

NUMBER: 62

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The excellent oak-hickory wooded slopes, spring-fed ponds and perched fens of the river valley sides west of the West River Road are within Area 61, Taylor's Lake (Beake Pond). East of the road and south of the most urbanized edge of Cambridge, down to the Grand River are limy flats with a remarkable assemblage of rare plants recorded.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Purple Meadow-rue (Thalictrum dasycarpum), Cockspur Thorn (Crataegus crus-galli), Hooked-spur Violet (Viola adunca), Late Goldenrod (Solidago gigantea), Tall Wormwood (Artemisia caudata), and large native Sycamores (Platanus occidentalis) occur here but in a few other places regionally. Shining Ladies' Tresses (Spiranthes lucida), Whitish Blue-eyed Grass, (Sisyrinchium albidum) and Bird's eye Primrose (Primula mistassinica) also were recorded.

Birds: Up to several hundred waterfowl (dabbling and diving ducks) winter here, including some species which do not normally do so regionally, e.g. Buffle-Head (Glaucionetta albeola) and Redhead (Aythya americana).

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: C.A. Campbell
T. Reznicek

July, 1978

NAME: EAST RIVER BANK BY "FOOTBRIDGE"

NUMBER: 63

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The lower land from the highway to the river is gravelly and calcareous, with spring-fed lagoons. There is a concentration of rare plants, some not found elsewhere in the Region; the upper bank above (east of) the highway is more sandy and open; with some prairie relict plants.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants:

The only known regional stations of Water-Hemp (Acnida altissima), Lycopus europaeus (a naturalized and local European bugleweed), Toothed Spurge (Euphorbia dentata) and several scarce pond-weeds -- Water-Milfoils (Myriophyllum heterophyllum and M.verticillatum), "Sago" (Potamogenton pectinatus) and Crimped Pondweed (P.crispus) are between Hwy.24 and the Grand.

On the bank above Hwy.24 occur Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana), Common Juniper (Juniperus communis) Virginian Mountain-Mint (Pycananthemum virginianum), and Canada Wild Rye (Elymus canadensis).

Most of these plants have been known here since Herriot's time (c.1900).

Number (b)

Considerable diversity of plants (both Prairie and Carolinian). Large numbers of water fowl winter here.

Note:

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SOURCES:

T. Reznicek
C.A. Campbell

July, 1978.

NAME: GRASS LAKE
(PARIS CRANBERRY BOG)

NUMBER: 64

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

A large depression among gently rolling till moraine hills; drainage very poor. The area contains an extensive open bog that has a fen-like phase with a fringe of shrubs on its edges and woodlots on its surrounding uplands. It is harvested annually by local residents for its plentiful crop of cranberries and is the largest and best preserved open bog of its type in the Region.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants:

Bog Rosemary (Andromeda glaucophylla), Cranberry (Vaccinium macrocarpon), Sundew (Drosera intermedia), Pitcher Plant (Sarracenia purpurea), Bladderwort (Utricularia spp), Polypody fern (Polypodium virginianum) - but there are other regional locations for these. The Blue-Green Willow (Salix glaucophylloides), and the Stiff Willow (Salix rigida), are known from one other locale in this Region; the White Beak-rush (Rhynchospora alba), has only one other regional station listed (1901), as has Ohio Goldenrod (Solidago ohioensis). Rose Pogonia ophioglossoids Round-leaved Sundew (Drosera rotundifolia), Horned Bladderwort (Utricularia cornuta), Flat-leaved Bladderwort (Utricularia intermedia), Greater Bladderwort (Utricularia vulgaris), (Gladium mariscoides), Buckbean (Menyanthes trifoliata), Hairy-Fruited Sedge (Carex lasiocarpa), Marsh St.John's wort (Hypericum virginicum var. fraseri), Tawny Cotton Grass (Eriophorum virginicum), Needle-shaped Spike-rush (Eleochlaris acicularis), Obtuse Bedstraw (Galium obtusum),

Birds:

A good habitat for wetland species such as rails, gallinules, bitterns, ducks and marsh-wrens. The Black Tern (Chilidonias nigra) has been sighted here and has also nested here.

Insects:

Bog Copper Butterfly (Lycaena epixanthe)(Hamilton Naturalists Club, March 1972).

Number (b)

This bog is well known throughout southern Ontario. Great abundance of cranberry. Youthful stage of succession and therefore very valuable for ecological studies.

Number (c)

Because of the inaccessibility due to the quaking sphagnum, this area is relatively undisturbed.

Number (g)

Natural water storage/recharge area.

Note:

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SOURCES:

Ian McDonald, IBP write-up
Hamilton Field Naturalists'Club
L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
C.A. Campbell
K.W.F.N.
A.Wellwood, W.L.U.

July, 1978.

NAME: DEAN'S LAKE (LONG LAKE)

NUMBER: 65

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Large, clean sand bottomed lake surrounded by a fine Carolinian forest containing smaller wet areas. Limited cottage development along the lake.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants:

Native Chestnut (Castanea dentata), Sassafras (Sassafras albidum); Huckleberry (Gaylussacia baccata), Trefoils (Desmodium spp) and American Vetch (Vicia americana). One of two regional stands now of White Goldenrod (Solidago bicolor).

Number (b)

"Best Carolinian forest in Waterloo County" F.H. Montgomery

Number (e)

Mixed upland forest, several wetland plant communities, open lake, small wet depressions.

Number (g)

Natural water storage/recharge area.

Note:

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SOURCES:

L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
C.A. Campbell
F.H. Montgomery

July, 1978.

NAME: WEST RIVER BANK BELOW "FOOTBRIDGE", AND ISLANDS IN GRAND RIVER

NUMBER: 66

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Portions of this bank are calcareous and gravelly, with springy areas, especially near stream mouths, where the rare associated plants are concentrated. Flood losses from 1974 have not been assessed yet.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants:

Groves of native Sycamores (Platanus occidentalis), almost unkown elsewhere in the Region, and one of the only regional stands of the Wild Licorice (Glycyrrhiza lepidota) occur. Large naturalized shrubs of Purple Willow (Salix purpurea) from Europe also occur; they have been present since 1904 (Herriot, fide Montgomery).

Birds:

Numerous diving and dabbling ducks winter here.

Note:

The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

C.A. Campbell
T. Reznicek

July, 1978.

NAME: BRANCHTON SWAMP & WOODS

NUMBER: 67

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

A large expanse of mixed wetland forest communities in various combinations of cedar, tamarack, aspen and white pine. There are open marshy sections as well as some drier upland habitat (meadow and forest) and pine plantation.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants:

The southern road-side edge of the woods is the last known regional locality where native Sweet Chestnut (Castanea dentata) still reaches a size to bear fruit.
The Interrupted Fern (Osmunda claytoniana) and Horse Gentian (Triosteum aurantiacum) grow in the southern wooded part; they are very scarce elsewhere in the Region. So is Wild Licorice (Galium lanceolatum).
Showy Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium reginae), Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana).

Birds:

Pine Warbler (Dendroica pinus).

Amphibians: Pickerel Frog (Rana palustris) breeds in woodland, spring-fed pools in numbers.

Butterflies:

Baltimore (Euphydryas phaeton)

Number (g)

Natural water storage/recharge area.

Note:

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SOURCES:

L.E. Lamb, U. of W. K-WFN
C.A. Campbell
Experience 75.

July, 1978.

NAME: OLIVER'S POND AND BOG

NUMBER: 68

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a large kettle hole that contains an outstanding example of a kettle-hole bog. The privately-owned 20-foot deep depression acts as a drainage basin for the surrounding area, an intermittent creek draining into it from the east in the spring. The main area shows a complete classical bog succession pattern. Surrounded by upland Carolinian forest.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants: Indian Grass (Sorgastrum nutans), Pairie Willow (Salix humilus), Three Seeded Mercury (Acalypha rhomboidea), White Penstemon (Penstemon digitalis), Bog Rosemary (Andromeda glaucophylla), Adder's Mouth Orchid (Malaxis unifolia), Black Spruce (Picea marina), Pitcher Plant (Sarracenia purpurea); but these have a few other local stations. Rose Pink (Pogonia ophioglossoides). There are no other known regional stations for: Bog Club Moss (Lycopodium inundatum), Arethusa Orchid (Arethusa bulbosa), Spiranthes intermedia, Ames, Hairy Hawkweed (Hieracium gronovii), Small Bur-reed (Sparganium minimum) if it still occurs. A bog sedge (Carex limosa).

Some of the few regional stations for such quaking bog plants as Three-seeded sedge (Carex trisperma), Spatulate-leaved Sundew (Drosera intermedia), Horned Bladderwort (Utricularia cornuta), Intermediate Bladderwort (Utricularia intermedia), Small Cranberry (Vaccinium oxycoccos), Calopogon (Calopogon pulchellus), Tawny Cotton-grass (Eriophorum virginicum); White Oat-grass (Danthonia spicata).

Amphibians:

The Pickerel Frog (Rana palustris) seriously declining in Southern Ontario, breeds here, in numbers.

Birds: White-throated Sparrows (Zonotrichia albicollis) and certain warblers summer here (IBP).

Number (b)

"This area has the best example of a complete classical bog succession that I have seen in Ontario." IBP., Ian McDonald.

Number (g)

Natural water storage/recharge area.

Note: The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES: M.N.R.
I.B.P., Ian McDonald
L.E. Lamb, U. of W. KWFN
C.A. Campbell

July, 1978

NAME: BEVERLY SWAMP

NUMBER: 69

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This is part of a large swamp tract that extends further east and known as the Beverly Swamp. This section is a rich blend of wetland and scrub, bog and forest habitat with a stream. There is an abundance of peatlands in this shallow depression between moranic ridges.

CRITERIA MET:

Number (a)

Plants:

Tufted Loosestrife (Lysimachia thyrsiflora), Bunchberry (Cornus canadensis), Naked Mitrewort (Mitella nuda), Huckleberry (Gaylussacia baccata), Speckled Alder (Alnus rugosa), Swamp Fly Honesysuckle (Lonicera oblongifolia), Pyrola (Pyrola secunda), Moonseed (Menispermum canadense), Alder-leaved Buckhorn (Rhammus alnifolia), Silky Dogwood (Cornus amomum), Blue Phlox (Phlox divaricata), Canada Waterleaf (Hydrophyllum canadense), Black Spruce (Picea mariana), Creeping Snowberry (Gaultheria hispidula), Pink Pyrola (Pyrola asarifolia), Loesels Twayblade (Liparis loeselii).

The following rarer species are also found:

Sweet Gale (Myrica gale), Virginia Chain Fern (Woodwardia virginica), Wolfs Claw Clubmoss (Lycopodium clavatum), Rattlesnake Plantain (Goodyera repens), Pink Moccasin Flower (Cypripedium acaule), White Adder's Mouth (Malaxis brachypoda), Yellow Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium calceolus), Showy Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium reginae), Three Leaved Snakeroot (Sanicula trifoliata), Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea), Bog Goldenrod (Solidago uliginosa), Green Violet (Hybanthus concolor),

Birds:

Winter Wren (Troglodytes troglodytes), Northern water thrush (Seiurus noveboracensis), White Throated Sparrow (Zonotrichia albicollis), Swamp Sparrow (Melospiza georgiana), also occasionally - Bob-White (Colinus virgianus), Red Shouldered Hawk (Buteo lineatus).

Herptiles:

Milk Snake (Lampropeltis doliata).

Mammals:

Managed Deer Yard (M.N.R.).

Number (b)

"The area contains excellent examples of cedar peatland forests: both the bog-forest type phase and rich calcareous muck-peat phase". Ian McDonald (IBP).

The richness of the swamp flora, notably orchids attests to the quality of this area.

Number (c)

This area is part of a very large swamp tract. Because of its swampy nature this area is not readily accessible and has been little disturbed.

Number (g)

Natural water storage/recharge area maintaining hydrological balance over a large area.

Note:

The species named are not intended to be exclusive as a reason for an area being identified as significant. Many other species are present and also contribute to the significance of the area and may upon detailed study be specifically named as being rare, endangered and/or unique.

SOURCES:

Ian McDonald (I.B.P.)
Joseph W. Johnson (Ontario Hydro)
L.E. Lamb, U. of W.

July, 1978.